

Accordingly on May 15, 1689, he appointed
Lord Melville
sole Secretary. ^f A very unhappy step', says
Burnet, 'for,
as he was by his principle bigoted to presbytery⁷,
and ready to
sacrifice every thing to their humours, so he
proved to be In
all respects a narrow hearted man, who
minded his own
interest more than either that of the King or of
his country/¹

Halifax noted that, whereas William spoke well
of Lord
Melville when he made him Secretary, he
subsequently

⁴ changed his style of him as to his abilities/
He com-
plained that Melville was very slow and very
timorous, and
by July 1689 he was looking round for another
secretary.

Halifax proposed Lord Tweeddale. William
cried, ^f Pish ;
hee cannot bee/ thinking him too old.² The
King solved
one of his problems In 1690, by appointing
Melville High
Commissioner in place of Hamilton, and the
other In 1691,
by appointing as Secretary for Scotland Sir
John Dal-
rymple., Master of Stair, till then Lord
Advocate.³

The feuds of Scottish parties and Scottish
statesmen gave
William more trouble than the armed
opposition of the
Jacobites. He said In June 1689 that ^f hee did
not know
whether he was not to wish King James might
come Into
Scotland,' adding ' wee shall never bee quiet,
till wee have a
brush for it/ ⁴ The brush was not long in
coming : In
April Dundee⁵ had raised the standard of

James II, on
 July 27 the battle of Kiliencrag was fought,
 on August
 21 the Highlanders were repulsed at Dunkeld,
 and finally,
 on May 1, 1690, Sir Thomas Livingstone
 routed Buchan
 and what was left of the Jacobite forces at the
 Haughs of

¹ Own Time, ii, 24.

² Foxcroft, il 217, 224.

- Macaulay, IV, 1932 ;xvi; ; V, 2142-3 (xviii).

⁴ Foxcroft. ii. 220.

'» Mark Xapier's Memorials and Letters was published in
 1859-62 (3 vols.).
 It is rather difficult to discover from Macaulay's narrative
 whether he really
 knew the letters of Dundee published by the Balfour
 Club in 1826.